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W. R. HEARST.

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THE GRÆCO-TURKISH CAMPAIGN.

The Thessalian frontier is now blazing with war from the Gulf of Salonica to Gravena, which, following the circuitous line of the mountains marking the boundary line of Greece and Turkey, is about one hundred and fifty miles in extent. The base of operations of the Turkish army is Ellassona, a strongly fortified, almost impregnable, stronghold in the mountains, some twenty-five miles from the frontier. About fifteen miles southeast of this is the little village of Nezeros, where the initial hard fighting of the campaign has just taken place. It was to command the defile here, which constitutes a gap in the mountain barrier, that the Turks made their attack, by which the war was precipitated. The Turkish line of operations extends a little northwest to Gravena, a distance of about fifty miles west, and thence to the Pindus Mountains, which border Epirus with their massive steep cliffs, through which only a goat or guerilla could penetrate.

Along the southwestern frontier the only available passes through the mountains are held by the Turks, their right resting on Arta, ten miles inland from the gulf of the same name, where stands the fortress of Preveza, which has just been silenced by the guns of Prince George's fleet.

The Greek line, with headquarters of the army at Larissa, which is about fifty miles northwest of the Gulf of Volo, and ten miles southeast of Tyrnovas, at the mouth of the Milouna Pass, follows the course of the Salambria River westward about fifty miles to Trikala, which guards the road to the Zarchos Pass, held by the Turks. Thence it passes southwest to Antium, opposite Preveza, on the Gulf of Arta. The whole region is broken and mountainous in the extreme, and offers peculiar difficulties for offensive operations on a large scale, while the whole of northern Thessaly and Macedonia are admirably adapted to irregular warfare.

It will be essential to the Turks to hold their line of communications, which is through Eastern Macedonia, intact against the dash of the guerilla bands which have been swarming in the country. Otherwise their supplies will be most seriously hampered. This will compel the detachment of a large force from the main army in the front. The Greeks, on the other hand, with their superiority of effective naval power, can readily make the Gulf of Volo their base of supplies, in addition to the ease of providing for the commissariat in their own country. The odds are tremendously against the Turk in this respect.

The Turks, according to the latest advices, have driven the Greeks from the Milouna Pass, where the fighting was desperately contested on both sides. This opens the way to the strongly fortified position at Larissa, where the Hellenic army has its headquarters. That Edhem Pasha will press forward with all the energy possible is certain. The battle of Larissa, unless the Greeks evacuate and fall back, will, if won by the Turks, go far to determine the results of the land campaign. It is almost certain to be a crucial engagement. The interest of the Ottoman power is best furthered by a swift and decisive campaign. That of the Greeks is rather in a more protracted conflict. Delay will enable them to mobilize all their reserves, give time for the irregulars to do their important work in cutting communications and stirring fresh insurrection in the Turkish rear, and furnish opportunity for their effective little fleet to cut loose from its land co-operation, now so necessary, and attack the islands of the Aegean.

Should victory further crown the crescent at Larissa, it will prove a blow from which the Greeks would find it difficult to recover immediately. If they hold their own successfully and fight as their enemies fought at Plevna, for the position is said to be of immense strength, it will enable the plans of the Ethniké Hetairia to secure full and successful scope in putting the whole kingdom into the most effective fighting trim.

TWO KINDS OF PROPERTY.

In his testimony before the Chicago Strike Commission, President Debs, of the American Railway Union, declared that the men went back to work and the strike was broken up "not by the army and not by any power, but simply by the Government of the United States in restraining us from discharging our duties as officers and representatives of our employees." The use of the writ of injunction against the officers of the American Railway Union was severely criticised even by those who had little sympathy with the purposes of the strike. It was urged that such a remedy was contrary to the spirit of our Government and laws; that the use of the injunction at the suit of the Government to repress aggression upon private property or public rights was practically to make the courts an agency of the executive authority. This was, with some obvious reason, objected to as a dangerous confusion of two distinct branches of government. In its use for such a purpose an injunction must be either a mere executive proclamation or else an attempt to use a court of equity for the enforcement of criminal law and the punishment of its violators. It thus appeared to be a valid argument that when used for the latter purpose the proceeding was a violation of the constitutional guarantee of the right of trial by jury.

It is curious to find this same argument, which was overruled when used against the action taken on behalf of the railroad companies in 1894, now set forth at large as a plea for the railroad companies against the right of a court of equity to interfere with their traffic combinations in 1897. On the side of the companies it is maintained that as the bill against them sets forth simply the commission of a misdemeanor, and an intention on their part to repeat the offence, it is a suit over which a court of chancery can have no jurisdiction. It is argued with great elaboration on behalf of the combining railway companies that no principle of our public remedial law is more fundamental than that the ordinary administration of criminal justice by the ordinary courts of common law is sufficient for the repression of crime. This ordinary administration of the law of the land is now lauded as the main stronghold of the lovers of constitutional liberty. So keenly was the omission from our national Constitution of any guarantees against the introduction of the hated methods of the English Court of Chancery felt by its authors, that their first work after the adoption of the Constitution was to amend it by supplying this omission. Trial by jury was secured both in civil and criminal cases, and it was made impossible for the legislative power ever to authorize the holding of any man to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury.

In their decision on the Debs case, the Supreme Court admitted that it is outside the jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin the commission of crimes. Something more than the threatened commission of an offence against the laws of the land is necessary to call into exercise the injunctive powers of the court. But when interferences, either actual or threatened, with property rights of a pecuniary nature appear, the jurisdiction of a court of

equity arises, and is not destroyed by the fact that they are accompanied by, or are themselves, violations of the criminal law. But now come the railroads with the plea that in combining for the maintenance of rates they are not interfering with property or rights of a pecuniary nature. This point, it must be said to the credit of the court, was very unceremoniously brushed aside. In the words of Judge Peckham: "As against the agreement (of the companies) the Government represents the interests of the public, and thus the parties stand opposed to each other—the one in favor of dissolving and the other of maintaining the agreement." In short, the companies have found that the right of the public to enjoy the benefit of the lowest rates that competition can command is as much of a property right as their ownership of engines and cars. This must be held to be a desirable addition to the education of the average railroad manager.

World-wide sympathy is felt for Greece in her war with Turkey. Though this is not a theological age, there is a strong bias everywhere in Christendom against the Mohammedan Turk because he is a Mohammedan. But a better reason than that exists for the sympathy with Greece. In this struggle she stands for modern civilization, for liberty, as against medieval corruption and tyranny. Had the powers held their hands off, most of the islands contiguous to Greece would have long ago been liberated by their own valor from the Turkish bond, Crete among them. Their population is largely Greek, and their hatred of the Sultan's rule as intense as it is well justified. The present insurrection in Crete is the ninth since the island came into possession of the Turks in 1669. During these two centuries and more Turkey has been to Crete what Spain has been to Cuba—a cruel, corrupt and plundering despot. Insurrection has been followed by promises of reform in one case as in the other, and always the promises of Turk and Spaniard have been broken. In 1821-8 the islands which revolted won their independence as truly as did Greece. Their cause was common with hers; but while she was permitted to be free they were handed back to the Turkish oppressor.

Whether this war shall result in the separation of these islands from the Turkish empire or not, in the nature of things that separation must ultimately occur. The aspirations of the Greek people will in the end conquer all obstacles. This war is but one phase of an irrepressible national movement.

Reverting to the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Sir Charles Dilke, writing in the North American Review, indicates what should be the outcome of the hostilities that have broken out since he wrote. He says that had the powers been in earnest in their desire to coerce Turkey to bring about a better government of its empire it was in the Greek islands of the Archipelago that coercion might most safely have been begun. The dangers of a partition of continental Turkey are great, and to his mind should suffice to prevent the operation. He adds:

The policy, however, of freeing the islands of the Archipelago, which are entirely Greek by race and mainly Greek by religion, from a Turkish rule which is wholly alien, and in their case not even a necessary evil, is distinct from that of continental partition, and might be adopted without danger to the general fabric of Turkish rule, if the powers were true to the policy which they have professed.

Forces stronger than desire, than intention on the part of rulers, have compelled this war, and unless the great powers recognize this fact in their settlement of the conflict the danger of making bad worse will be enormous.

The scheme announced by Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, for the colonization of some Western State and the establishment there of a co-operative commonwealth, is an instructive sign of the times. Mr. Debs has a large following, and he is held in high esteem by workmen generally, whether they agree with his plans or not. Just how large his following is, just how far he speaks for others and how far for himself when he adopts the Socialistic theory, there is as yet no means for accurately estimating. But it is undeniable that he does express the ideas of a considerable and a growing class. They are men who feel that labor is not getting a fair deal—that the law is equally swift to protect capital and to lay a repressive hand on the workman when the two come into conflict. As men of sense they realize, of course, that public order must be preserved, but they are also aware that in the preserving process the employee gets crushed. Mr. Debs comprehends that this will continue inevitably to be so while society is organized industrially as now. His solution is to try and set up apart a social state in which capital and labor will not be hostile in interest. Believing in the inability of the masses to offer successful resistance to the polls to aggressive wealth and selfish monopoly, he sounds a retreat to the West for a grand experiment in government, to be undertaken not by the rich and successful, but the poor and discouraged.

What the prospects are for the success of such a movement is a matter of opinion, but there can be no question as to the right of Mr. Debs and his following to enter upon it. If they can constitute themselves a majority in a State, it is their American right to rule that State and give it whatever sort of government they choose, under the limitations of the Federal Constitution. It is certain, moreover, that for every man who follows Mr. Debs into the West there will be hundreds left behind cordially sympathetic with his purposes.

It is a fact whose significance is not to be ignored by the thoughtful that socialistic ideas are spreading in this country. The tendency is in large part due to a reaction against the rule of the republic by its money rather than by its men—a revolt against government by the trusts. Those aggregations of wealth and ability and greed, uncontrolled by either conscience or prudence, are sowing perilous seed in the popular mind.

A cloud considerably larger than a man's hand, as large indeed as the combined area of all the saloon lunch tables in the city of New York, is gathering over the agricultural voter of this State, who insists on imposing the Raines law upon the metropolis. The brewers, in recognition of the restoration of the free lunch, by grace of the farmers, who found that by abolishing it they reduced the market for their produce, are considering the terrifying proposition to boycott all cheese, cucumbers, pigs' feet, ham, bacon, celery and everything which the New York farmer has to sell, including hops, and buy instead from the unoffending granger of New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Whether or not the courts would hold this boycott to be a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade can only be vaguely surmised by the laity. That it would have a broadening effect upon the agricultural mind there can be no doubt, but education in the matter of the sacredness of personal freedom will, let us hope, be carried on without resort to the boycott. The picture of American Liberty turning away in stern resolve from the free lunch table which offers the cheese and pigs' feet of the Empire State is hardly one to excite the grave admiration of envious mankind.

AN APPALLING
URBAN
THREAT.

Washington, April 19.—A diplomat to-day called the Journal correspondent's attention to a remarkable phase of the Eastern question. He said: "One of the peculiar complications of the situation is that Roumania is a secret ally of the Triple Alliance. Indeed, were she a larger nation the league would be known as the Quadruple Alliance. This comes about through a curious chain of circumstances. Roumania is still sore over the loss of Bessarabia through the treaty of Berlin. In the Russo-Turkish war she threw her army on the side of Russia. It was the Roumanian army that captured Grebitza, known as the 'indomitable redoubt,' during the siege of Plevna, which caused the fall of that stronghold. In poor

WAR SPIRIT IN NEW YORK AROUSED BY THE GREEK'S HEROISM.

Friends of the Struggling Hellenes Predict a Mighty Uprising Against the Turk, Their Ancient Foe, and Appeal to Sympathizers for Financial Aid---The Journal Thanked by Greeks for Its Special War Edition.

POPE HOPES JUSTICE WILL WIN.

By Luigi Ferrari.

ROME, April 19.—At to-day's Consistory the Pope expressed the hope that justice would triumph in the East.

IS SURE THE TURK WILL WIN.

I would not care to prophesy on the result of the battle that may be fought to-day between the Hellenic and Turkish forces.

I do not expect the war to last longer than two or three weeks, and it may end in two or three days. I say this because of the superiority of our soldiery. I do not admit that the Greeks have a better navy, or that we are at any disadvantage. They have no war ships that amount to anything, except a few that are not paid for.

It is simply ignoble, the manner in which the Greeks are acting. They don't propose to engage in open, honorable warfare.

It is simply brigandage, and the Greek army is made up of brigands, who will not fight in the open.

I do not think the commerce of this country with Turkey will be disturbed in the least.

The Greeks who are living in Turkey will be in no danger of their lives or property as long as they behave themselves. If they show unusual violence they will be treated like the Armenians or any other disturbing element.

There will be no disposition on the part of the Turks to be cruel to the Hellenic people after we win, and we will not overrun the country.

I have no fear that the powers will interfere in aid of the Greeks.

Certainly the present war will not cause the Sultan to bring out the Sanjak Sherif, which, you know, is the flag that has been blessed by our Prophet Mahomet, and which, when raised, is a summons to every Moslem, wherever found, to respond to his country's call.

CHELIK BEY.

Consul General of Turkey, in an interview.

SUPPLYING SINEWS OF WAR.

THE Greek merchants here are giving liberally in proportion to their means. I believe about \$4,000 has been sent to the National League from this city within the past fortnight.

There is one Greek, a bachelor, who when some one asked him why he did not marry, answered: "I have a widow. That is, Greece."

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

Chief Translator for the Greek Colonists.

GENERAL MILES ON THE WAR.

I KNOW nothing more about the Greco-Turkish war than what I have read in the newspapers. It remains to be seen what the result will be. Who would have thought that the German army would have ever passed victoriously across the French line and into the French capital?

Who would have thought that Japan would have been able to defeat the Chinese armies and exact tribute from the vanquished nation?

Or, who would have thought that the Cubans, with an undisciplined army, could have held at bay the entire Spanish army, with a numerical strength of 200,000?

I am not prepared to say which, whether Greek or Turk, is the superior in point of military tactics and science of warfare, but, you know, three armed is he whose cause is just. It is true that the reports have it that the Turks have gained an advantage at Milouna, but one swallow does not make a Summer. —GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, in an interview at the Waldorf.

HOW WAR HAS BOOMED WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The effect of the war in the East upon the wheat market, the profits in that grain and who got them, are set forth in the following table:

How the Profits Were Made.

	Bushels.
Visible supply of wheat.....	39,978,000
Invisible supply (estimated).....	70,000,000
Total.....	109,978,000
Closing price of May wheat Thursday (no trading on Good Friday).....	.69%
Closing price of July wheat Thursday.....	.69%
Closing price May wheat to-day.....	.75
Closing price July wheat to-day.....	.75
Highest price May wheat to-day.....	.78
Highest price July wheat to-day.....	.78
Increase in value visible supply.....	\$2,960,000
Increase in value invisible supply.....	5,600,000
Losses to bucket shops in Chicago.....	250,000
Losses to private speculators in Chicago.....	400,000
Total profits.....	\$8,210,000

How the Profits Were Divided.

Profits to elevator men (nominal).....	\$7,560,000
Profits to farmers (nominal).....	1,000,000
Profits on to-day's trading made by John C. Gandy.....	100,000
Profits on to-day's trading made by W. R. Lind.....	100,000
Profits on to-day's trading made by W. T. Baker.....	75,000
Profits on to-day's trading made by John W. Gates.....	75,000
Profits on to-day's trading made by smaller speculators.....	300,000

ARMENIANS EAGER TO FIGHT.

THERE will probably be an acceptance of our offer of 150 Armenians to fight for Greece, now that the war is on in earnest. We are still ready and anxious to go, though some few prefer to wait, in the belief that there will be a general uprising of our own people, to unite with Greece in the war against Turkey.

Naturally, we would prefer to fight under our own flag, but that preference will not deter us from going against the Turks if the Greek Government will accept our services.

We do not ask the Greeks to defray the expense of our passage. Most of us can and will pay our own way, and money will be provided to secure transportation for the others. Three of our original company have gone of their own accord during the past week, but there are 125 or 150 in this city alone who are ready to start. The Turk is the enemy of peace. We will uphold the hands of any nation that undertakes his overthrow.—M. S. MAMOUTLIAN, the foremost recruiter of Armenians in this city, in an interview.

ROUMANIA IS WARLIKE.

A Secret Ally of the Triple Alliance and a Foe to Russia.

Washington, April 19.—A diplomat to-day called the Journal correspondent's attention to a remarkable phase of the Eastern question. He said:

"One of the peculiar complications of the situation is that Roumania is a secret ally of the Triple Alliance. Indeed, were she a larger nation the league would be known as the Quadruple Alliance. This comes about through a curious chain of circumstances. Roumania is still sore over the loss of Bessarabia through the treaty of Berlin. In the Russo-Turkish war she threw her army on the side of Russia. It was the Roumanian army that captured Grebitza, known as the 'indomitable redoubt,' during the siege of Plevna, which caused the fall of that stronghold. In poor

return for this service Roumania was shorn of her best territory, Bessarabia.

"When Charles became King of Roumania he chose to be crowned with an iron diadem made from cannon captured at Plevna. Roumania has since the Russo-Turkish war been the foe of Russia. The Roumanians are a peculiar people. They are the descendants of a Roman military colony planted by Hadrian in the first century. The Roumanian and Italian languages are so near alike that an intelligent man of either country can familiarize himself with either language in a week, and there is a constant interchange of newspapers between the countries, hence Roumania has been brought into close touch with the Triple Alliance.

"These Roumanians call themselves the European Vanguard, and in their enthusiasm of late years have become jingoes in their policy. Many noble aspirations are often covered by that term. They stand as a barrier to Russia, as they lie between her and the Balkan States of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. While

GREEKS THANK THE JOURNAL.

New York, April 19.

To the Editor of the Journal: THE Greeks resident in New York were delighted and thankful to find that the Journal was the first newspaper to provide the important and soul-stirring news of the final declaration of war. It was news which the Greek colony here has waited for long and anxiously. For many nights during the past week of suspense more than two hundred Greeks have waited until early morning in the vicinity of City Hall, in hope that the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices would give us the news which we expected.

You may imagine the widespread excitement and pleasure which the publication of the Journal extra with the war news occasioned yesterday. It was fully intended that a committee of three or four of the leading Greeks should go personally to the Journal office to express thanks for the Journal's friendly attitude toward our cause and its prompt publication of the news. Unfortunately, we were so overwhelmed with crowds of our fellow countrymen, seeking translation of the Journal's telegrams, that we were unable to make such expression, and so take this means of making known our gratitude and warm feeling toward the Journal. JAMES D. PATTERSON and others.

GOING TO FIGHT THE TURK.

THERE are about three hundred Greeks who will leave for their country this week for the purpose of giving their services to their country in the war against the Turks. Most of these are young fruit dealers in New York. The following is a partial list of names that have been handed me to-day: Nicholas Minolakis, Demetrios Simperopoulos, Pan Kostas, Enst. Vasilikos, Andrew Soutanos, Peter Muragos, George Touninis, Andrew Nicoloros, Panagiotis Tsoukides and about fifty others, all originally from Sparta.

-CONSTANTINE D. PHASOULAKIDES,

Secretary of the Greek Committee of Twelve.

SECURITIES NOT IN DANGER.

I DO not believe the controversy between Greece and Turkey will have any continuing effect upon our prices or business. From such information as I was able to obtain while abroad I was led to believe that the powers will eventually settle existing differences between these two countries and prevent a prolonged or serious war.

Should the war between them reach any considerable proportion the prices of our food products would undoubtedly advance. From my standpoint, I see no reason why our products or securities should be depressed because of trouble in the East. From present indications, gold is likely to be shipped to Europe, regardless of the war situation, but as we have an abundance of the yellow metal, its shipment would be the most economical method for settling any balance between this country and Europe.

Among the members of the monetary conference of 1891 there is a general feeling as to the utility of a bimetallic conference at present. All Europe is agreed that the gold standard is perfectly satisfactory and that bimetalism is retrograding.

HENRY W. CANNON,

President Chase National Bank.

TOTTEN SEES ISLAM'S FALL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—Professor C. A. L. Totten to-day gave out an elaboration of his views on the Eastern question as fulfilling the laws of prophecy. He says:

"I pointed out the significance of the date, March 21, selected by the powers for the blockading of Cana. This is the vernal equinox, one of the four great punctuations of the solar year. At the time it was shown that 1,290 years before, or at the vernal equinox of 837 A. D., the Mohammedans captured Jerusalem, exactly bisecting the 2,520 years that extend back to 623 B. C., which was the date of Babylon's rise as the Head of Gold.

"Now, it is explicitly predicted by the prophet Daniel that the times of the Gentiles were to be seven 'times' of 360 years each, or 2,520 years in all, and to have seen the Eastern question so wonderfully punctuated as it has been in the past, is certainly a warrant for the faithful to expect the consummation to be on time in all of its phases. We all know how the declaration of war in the East has dragged since March 21, and it has been a matter of surprise on all sides that this has been the case. At last, however, comes the news, April 17, 'The Porte recognizes the state of war' and April 17-18, 'The first great battle of the war lasts thirty hours.'

"Now, what I desire to call to mind is this: These dates are the Passover-Easter dates. April 17 was 'Preparation Day,' and April 18 was not only the Passover-Easter of this current year, and so kept by the Jews all over the world, but is the Christian Easter Day of the Western Church as well. Now, I wish to emphasize this, and to state my belief that these tremendous chronological punctuations will continue. The Greek Church has its Easter at a different date; watch it, and watch June 22, which is Summer solstice, and September 23, which is Autumnal equinox. These dates and their cognates cannot pass this year without, for some cause or other, the attention of the world being called to them. I do not say this as a prophet, but as a believer in the prophets.

"I believe that the time of the Turk is drawing to a close. 'Jerusalem shall be trodden under foot until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled.' The Turk will have been in the city 1,290 years this year. Once more, then, I maintain that these be tremendous days, that prophecy is fulfilling to the instant all about us, and that the 'End of the age' is nearer now than ever, and surer than ever, because begun.

"I am firmly convinced that the Eastern question solved will find Palestine restored to the Jews, under the protectorate of the whole Anglo-Saxon world, which is Israel."

GREEK SOLDIERS NOT BRIGANDS.

THE Greeks have been leveling to the ground the town of Prenza. If our army takes advantage of what this gives, all that part of Turkey that we lost by the treaty of 1878 will be restored to our domain.

Apathetic? No, sir. Our people in New York are not apathetic at all. They are very much aroused over the war, and a number of them will leave for Greece this week.

With regard to the assertion of some Turks here that the Greek army is mostly composed of brigands, I beg to deny it emphatically. Most of our recruits come from the agricultural districts, and are conceded to be the best possible material for making soldiers. Many come from the Province of Laconia, whose capital is Sparta.

Of course, I expect that some guerilla warfare will be going on all the time. These irregulars will give a great deal of trouble to the Turks. They are familiar with all the recesses of their country.

I feel exceedingly confident about my country's navy. The Greeks are unquestionably clever about handling their vessels, and I have no doubt the Greek Navy to-day would make a splendid record in case it had the good fortune to measure itself against our enemy in a real open naval battle.

DEMETRIOS N. BOTASSI, Consul-General of Greece.

of the Balkan States and the powers.

The Agenzia Libera publishes the opinion of Crispi, who declares that European diplomacy has shown itself inferior to its reputation.

The Cretan question, he adds, could be settled if only one real statesman were at the head of the government of any one of the great powers. If Italy had had her part of the responsibility she could easily have come to an understanding with Great Britain, and the rupture over the concert of the powers would have prevented the war. Crispi finally affirms that he believes a general conflagration at hand.

All the newspapers are pessimistic, and foresee that Turkey will crush their rivals on land, while Greece will seize Turkish islands in the Archipelago and probably force the Dardanelles. The sentiments of the Italian people are all in favor of Greece. Volunteers are leaving here in large numbers.

CRISPI SEES DANGER.

Believes a General Conflagration Is at Hand—Italy Furnishing Volunteers.

By Luigi Ferrari.

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Rome, April 19.—The general opinion in Italy is that the war cannot be localized.

It is that the war cannot be localized.

seeing the numerous conflicting interests